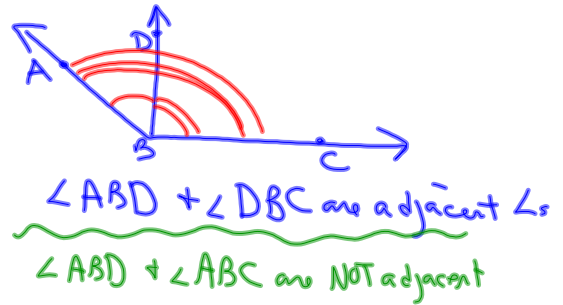


1.5 Describe Angle Pair Relationships

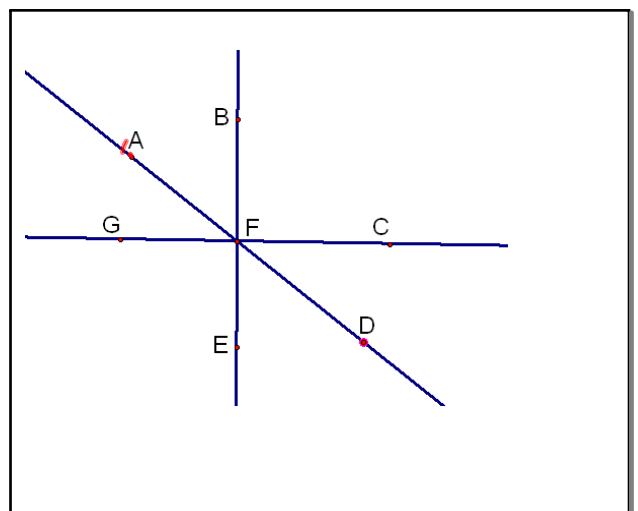
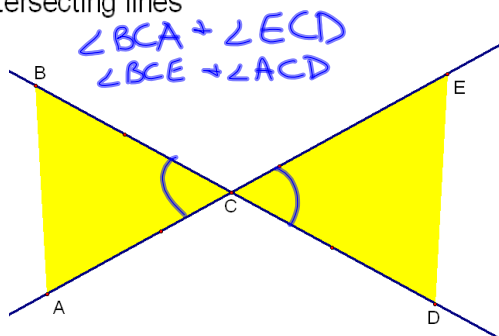
Adjacent angles—2 \angle s that lie in the same plane, have a common vertex, and a common side, but no common interior points



Sep 18-11:21 AM

Sep 18-11:21 AM

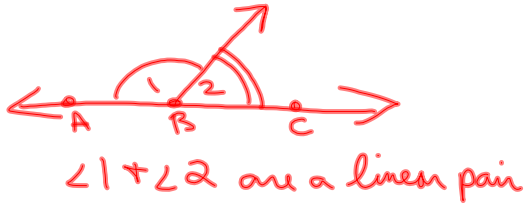
Vertical angles—2 nonadjacent \angle s formed by intersecting lines



Sep 18-11:22 AM

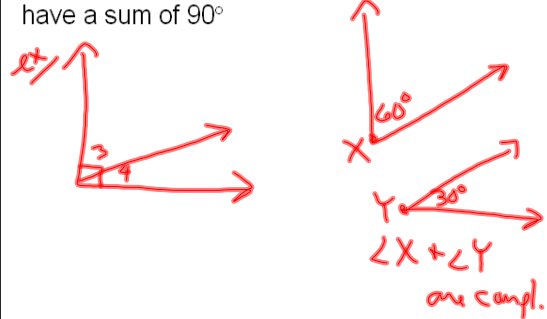
Sep 18-11:25 AM

Linear pair—a pair of adjacent \angle s whose non-common sides are opposite rays



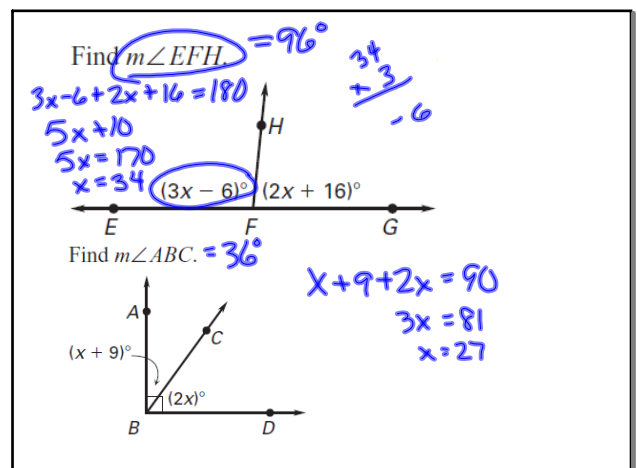
Sep 18-11:25 AM

Complementary angles—2 \angle s whose measures have a sum of 90°



Sep 18-11:26 AM

Supplementary angles—2 \angle s whose measures have a sum of 180°



Sep 18-11:26 AM

Jun 20-8:59 AM

Solve for x and y.

$$17x + 19 + 6x = 180$$

$$x = 7$$

$$5y = 42$$

$$y = 8.4$$

Jun 20-9:29 AM

Example 1

An angle is 6° less than twice its complement.
Find the angles.

$$x + y = 90$$

$$x = 2y - 6$$

$$2y - 6 + y = 90$$

$$y = 32^\circ$$

$$x = 58^\circ$$

Sep 18-11:27 AM

Example 2

An angle is 44° more than its supplement. Find the angles.

$$68^\circ \quad 112^\circ$$

Example 3 Two angles are complementary.
An angle is 17 times as large as the other. Find the angles.

$$5^\circ \quad 85^\circ$$

Sep 18-11:27 AM

Hw

p38-40

#s3-9, 12, 13, 18, 19,
20-28, 31, 32

Jun 20-9:29 AM